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shall upon conviction of such offense be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.<sup>12</sup>

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12. An information charging defendant with having required female employees to work more than eight hours a day may, in a single count, allege any number or all of the conditions enumerated in the statute under which the offense may be committed, any one of which, if proven, will sustain a conviction. *Hotchkiss v. D. C.*, — Ct. of App. of D. C. —, Washington Law Reporter, vol. xliii, p. 706.

T. B. B.

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### IN VACATION.

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**Physician or Babies Mixed—Which?**—A famous Chicago lawyer once had a singular case to settle. A physician came to him in great distress. Two sisters, living in the same house, had babies of equal age, who so resembled each other that their own mothers were unable to distinguish them when they were together. Now it happened that by the carelessness of the nurse the children had become mixed, and how were the mothers to make sure that they received back their own infants?

"But, perhaps," said the lawyer, "the children weren't changed at all."

"Oh, but there's no doubt that they were changed," said the physician.

"Are you sure of it?"

"Perfectly."

"Well, if that's the case, why don't you change them back again; I don't see any difficulty in the case."—San Francisco Argonaut.

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**Twilight Zone between Buttermilk and Brandy.**—"If the purpose of the ordinance is to repress the sale of intoxicating drinks (which it evidently was), we find that it is not in harmony with the statutes of the state, and therefore must give way. If it has some other purpose it is so obscure that ordinary perception can not discover it, and it can not be referred by reasonable construction to any of the chartered powers of the corporation. It therefore becomes an invasion of the natural rights and inherent personal liberty of the citizen. Nor can we answer affirmatively the inquiry of the Attorney-General, 'But is there not somewhere between the buttermilk of the "pure in heart" and the brandy of the "morally stunted" a "twilight zone," and does not the drink sold by the defendant lie within this zone?' We are of opinion that the entire zone has been pre-empted by the statutes of

the state and that there is no territory open to entry." *State v. Dannenberg*, 150 N. C. 799, 802, 63 S. E. 946.

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**Safety First.**—Two Italians sought a Jackson (Miss.) lawyer for advice. One had been in America for years and was a naturalized citizen. The second had been here only a few weeks, could not talk English, and was in distress lest he should have to return to Sunny Italy and take up arms against the Teutons. Number one acted as interpreter, and laid the dilemma before the lawyer.

The lawyer is known for his deep reading and deeper voice. On this occasion he was highly patriotic.

"Ask this man," he directed, "if he does not know that in the history of the world no country has played a more important role than Italy. Ask him if he realizes that it was Italy that gave to the earth Garibaldi. Ask him if he has not heard in song and story of the glorious traditions of ancient Rome; if in infancy he was not told of how well Horatius kept the bridge across the Tiber, if he does not know the story of great Pompey and of the immortal Julius Cæsar?"

The interpreter made noises for about ten minutes, and advised the lawyer that the new American was familiar with all these things.

"Ask him, then, if, remembering this glorious heritage of being a Roman citizen, once more honorable than to be a nobleman of any other nation, he is not proud of it, and why he now wants to shirk this splendid opportunity of serving so righteous a cause."

The interpreter said something. The Italian replied with a shrug, and something that sounded like "Chica I aca lee."

"Well," said the lawyer, "what does he say about it?"

Said the interpreter, while the office force went into convulsions, "He say Hell, he gitta shoot."—The Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss.